-- THE --

New York Store.

Established 1853.

TO-DAY

Easter Gloves, Easter Millinery, Easter Jackets And Capes, Easter Novelties.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

COXEY'S RECRUITS HELD. They Will Be in the Workhouse When the Army Starts.

The party of tramps that was en route to join Coxey, but which was corralled by the police on Taursday night, was in Police Court yesterday morning. Two of them were fined \$50 and costs each, three of them \$25 and costs each, and the others \$10 and costs each. The party will spend the Easter day, when the trumpet sounds for Coxey's army to march, in the Marion county workhouse. A number of boys were, also in Police Court to answer for various offenses. John Oates, a Haughville boy, was bound over

to the grand jury for throwing stones at a train. Eight boys who made a raid on a canana cellar were released on a promise by their parents that a good whipping would be administered. Ex-patrolman John Hirt and his son Dan were fined for keeping a gambling house at 151 Elizabeth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Crane in "The Senator." Comedian William H. Crane presented is new play, "Brother John," to a fine audience at the Grand Opera House last night, and will repeat the comedy at the

matinee this afternoon. Senator" will succeed "Brother John' this evening. Mr. Crane will be the affervescent Westerner, Hannibal Rivers, whose friends send him to the Senate, not knowing what else to do with him. Crane's portrayal of this part has made him known all over the country as an actor of much ersatflity. The play was originally presented about five years ago, and since that has been seen by innumerable people. It is a good picture of various sides of life in Washington, and is not without its satire on the ways and methods of the average politician. Mrs. Collin will be the susceptible young widow, Mrs. Hilary; Mr Padgett, the aged claimant; Miss O'Neill will be his daughter, with whom the Senator becomes enamored; Mr. Putnam will be the villainous Count Von Strall, and Mr. Backus will be the stolid, indifferent and easy-going Lieutenant Schuyler.

An Opera Pirated.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- A bill in equity has been filed against Messrs. Barnabee, Karl & McDonald, proprietors of "The Bostonians," an opera company now playing in this city, asking that they be restrained from producing the opera "Ogallallas." The bill is filed on behalf of Taylor Brimes, of this city, who claims that the pera is in music and libretto substantially the same as one copyrighted Dec. 10, 1891, of which copyright the petitioner is the owner. He alleges that the opera whose copyright he owns was produced in Helena, Mont., in May, 1892, and subsequently sent to San Francisco in manuscript and not returned until demanded by Mr. Garland, its author, "Silootah" was the name of the opera alleged to have been pirated by The Bostonians.

Amusement Notes.

ter in Europe.

The monument commissioners meet next Tuesday. Florence Miller's troupe closes its engagement at the Empire to-night. Next week the Lester-Williams company will be the Mr. S. F. Robinson, manager of the Acme Milling Company, returned to Indianapolis last night. He has been spending the win-

Morris Cronin, the noted juggler, is with the Primrose & West minstrels, that come the Grand Opera House Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

"The Emigrant" will be played at the Park this afternoon and to-night. Next week the attraction at this house will be "Skipped by the Light of the Moon," a farce comedy that has been successfully presented else-

Madame Modjeska, who is to play "Cam-"Madga" and "The Merchant of Venin the order named at the Grand Opera House the last half of the coming week has not played Portia since she appeared with Booth some years ago until this sea-

CITY NEWS NOTES.

State Geologist Gorby's report has been There will be an Easter song service at

Plymouth Church on Sunday evening. The first strawberry festival of the season will be given Tuesday evening in the lectue room of Roberts Park Church. George Fisher, residing at No. 100 Hill avenue, is mourning the loss of seventeen thickens stolen from his hennery Thurs-The Commercial Travelers' Republican

Club will give a reception to all Republican candidates and their friends at the club rooms, 33 When Block, this evening. A composition by Mr. Albrecht, father Mr. Maurice Albrecht and Mrs. C. M. Walker, of this city, will be given in the programme of Easter music at Plymouth

Charles Henry, of Anderson, Republican randidate for the congressional nomination in this district, will be present at to-night's eception of the Commercial Travelers' Re-

The children of the Indianapolis Orphans' Asylum will have special Easter exercises Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the home on College avenue. The board of managers invite their friends to attend.

The increase in the enumeration of school children this year will not reach one thousand, the normal increase. This is due to the number of familes that have moved to the smaller towns during the hard times.

The Y. M. C. A. To-Morrow. Dr. Coultas, of Roberts Park Church, will seliver the address at the meeting for men only at the Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow, at 3:45. Mr. Davis, of Ferre Haute, will sing a solo. Dr. M. L.

association parlers at 3:45. Improved Streets Needing Repairs. The Board of Works has ordered the city engineer to report to it the permanently improved streets that are in need of repairs. They ask that the report be made not later than the third Monday in April.

Haines will give the talk to juniors in the

DEAFNESS

Mr. GEO. H. WILSON, the inventor of the Wilson Common Sense Ear Drums, will be at the Bates Hotel, March 28 and 20, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., where these Drums can be seen and obtained. Deafness and head noise RELIEVED INSTANTLY. They can be worn with comfort day and night. and cannot be seen when in the ears. No wire or string attachment. No charge for consultation and examination.

WILSON EAR DRUM COMPANY. LOUISVIPLE, KY.

Republican Enthusiasm in Three Wards Last Night.

Lincoln Leaguers of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards and the North-Side Club Listen to Eloquent Speeches.

The Twelfth Ward Lincoln League enterained its friends last night by providing a feast of eloquence and sound doctrine, expounded py prominent Republican orators. The meeting was held at Columbia Hall, corner of Delaware and McCarty streets. Nearly a hundred persons were present and awarded diplomas, two of the class being listened to rousing speeches by W. A. Ketcham, candidate for Attorney-general, Hon. W. D. Owen, candidate for Secretary of State, J. W. Fesler, P. J. Kelleher and others. Mr. Ketcham, during the course of his remarks, compared the Republican party to a locomotive, carefully offed, in perfect repair and guided by a master hand. The Democratic party, he said, was a brake; it would not go, and was prone to slip and slide. Mr. Ketcham thought that Republican organizations secured the right title when they took the name of Lincoln, because the party believes in America and has the welfare of the American people at heart. At the conclusion of his speech the applause was unstinted.

Hon. W. D. Owen, whose silvery tongue of eloquence is far famed, was introduced to the meeting, and for half an hour talked upon the tariff and the Wilson bill. His ogic was clear and convincing. He took up the question of the Englishman's coat, that garment so grossly abused by Democratic orators. The speaker illustrated his point by clearly showing that the nineiollar English coat costs the laborer nine lays' work, while the American workman gets a much better garment for six days' work. Mr. Owen was enthusiastically applauded, and at the conclusion of his talk on the tariff he was loudly importuned to

Mr. Owen was followed by P. J. Kelleher, who delievered one of his characteristic speeches on the political situation. A number of other gentlemen addressed the league, and all were unanimous in the statement that the Republican horizon never appeared orighter or more favorable to a complete victory. The Twelfth ward league is about to organize a drum, bugle and fife corps of

The Republicans of the Thirteenth ward recently organized a club of progressive workers, and met last night at No. 36116 Virginia avenue. The club was organized two weeks ago, and has already prepared commodious quarters for the campaign. Last night was the second meeting of the organization, there being nearly two hundred present. A large number of county and State candidates attended the meeting and congratulated the club on its successful beginning. The Bald-headed Glee Club was there, and interspersed the speeches with some excellent music. Rhody Shiel, W. L. Taylor and Charles Wiltsie addressed the meeting, besides a number of others. James Greer, of Franklin township, and J. M. of Pike township, candidates for county commissioner, were guests of the club, and both added to the flow of speech. Before adjournment the club perfected a permanent organization and elected the folowing officers: President, W. D. Wilson; vice presidents, Thomas M. Quill, T. J. Mc-Avoy; secretary, A. M. Glossbrenner; treas-uere, John L. McFarland. The Thirteenth ward is justly proud of its new organiza-

The North-side Republican Club, one of the new and brightest organizations of the city, held its second meeting last night in the Murphy League hall, corner of Seventh and Bellfontaine streets. The club was organized a week ago, when C. W. Fairbanks was made president. Last night Mr. Fairbanks stated that he would be unable to officiate, and the honor was conferred upon John B. Cockrum. Gus Boyd and D. L. Brown were made vice presidents. All arrangements for maintaining a permanent organization were completed. In accordance with a previous announcement John B. Cockrum was present and delivered the initial address. He deftly handled the political situation as it now confronts Republicans and plainly pointed out the shortcomings of the present administration. The financial situation and the tariff question were practically discussed and Democratic weaknesses shown up clearly and thoroughly. Among others who made short talks were D. L. Brown, George Spahr, Harry B. Smith, Al Womack and Ed Dung. The North-side Republicans will meet every Thursday night.

Games Arranged with Butler.

Manager Sharsig, of the Indianapolis ball club, has arranged for two games with the Butler University team on April 3 and 5. Manager Sommerville, of the college team, informed Mr. Sharsig last night that his men would play, and the details of the games were completed. These will be the first of the season, and will be played on the city grounds. Diviney, the Altoona shortstop, arrived from Chester, Pa., last night, and the Indianapolis infield is now ready for work. Phillips, one of the men who is to occupy the pitcher's box, is expected to-day. He comes from Allenport,

Stable and Horse Burned.

Last night about 9 o'clock fire destroyed the stable in the rear of No. 161 Agnes street, owned by Richard Teeters. The loss on the stable is estimated at \$150. A horse was burned which was valued at \$100. The flames communicated to the stables in the rear of Nos. 159 and 163 Agnes street. causing a loss of \$25 in each instance. The origin is attributed to some boys who were seen playing around in that vicinity a short time before the fire was discovered.

Wants No Interference. Judge Winters announced yesterday that he would tolerate no more quibbling on the part of the attorneys in the Cordes divorce case. Attorneys Van Vorhis and Bernhamer appeared in court to make a request, It seems, but the Judge cut them off. He proposes to allow no further action in the case until Mrs. Cordes has received the

the intention of the court to keep the family together if possible.

medical treatment provided for her. It is

Booth Bell Jury Still Out. The jury in the Booth Bell case has failed to agree upon a verdict after having been out since Thursday noon. At 11 o'clock last night the body came out of the jury room into the main court room, where the members spent the night. The fact that the verdict is being so long delayed causes the attorneys to believe that an agreement will hardly be reached. The prisoner is greatly encouraged, and is counting on a speedy release.

Business College Litigation.

Yesterday Judge Winters rendered judgment for \$256 against Ephraim E. Admire in favor of Allen O. Bowser. Admire was the proprietor of the Spencerian Business College, Bowser alleged that he was a partner in the business, and sued for a receiver and an accounting. Judge Winters refused to appoint a receiver, but found for Bowser on an accounting.

The Advance Brigade Off.

Attorney-general Smith, John W. Kern and A. J. Beveridge left for Washington yesterday afternoon. Governor Matthews. Auditor Henderson, Deputy Fanning and Tax Commissioners Walker and Allen follow this afternoon. The railroad tax case comes up Monday in the United States Supreme Court.

Ready for the Tax Rush.

The first installment of taxes for 1893 will become delinquent April 16, and Treasurer Holt is preparing for the usual rush. Since the office has been enlarged, there are two cashiers, and a great many people can be waited on within the next two or three weeks, so that there will be no excuse for delinquents.

Suspicious Characters Arrested. Yesterday afternoon Dick Hawley and John Butler were arrested by detective Thornton on a charge of vagrancy. At the police station a large roll of bills was found on Hawley, while letters of a suspicious character were found on Butler.

Arrested on Suspicion.

Last night about 11 o'clock detectives Thornton and Kinney arrested Thomas Williams, William Wilson, Jackson Logan, Albert Howard and Henry Smith, all colored, who were found in a house on Ohlo street, near Missouri street, with seven yards of | friend.

ALL ALONG THE LINE | cloth and a pair of shoes of which they could give no satisfactory explanation. The men, with one exception, are strangers in this city, and when arrested last night they were making preparations to leave the city. The officers believe that the five are implicated in the robbery at Smith's dye house, on North Pennsylvania street, Thursday night. Two men in the house escaped as the officers entered, but the lat-ter have information that will lead to their

> TWENTY-THREE MORE DENTISTS. The Indiana Dental College Has Its Fif-

> > teenth Annual Commencement.

The Indiana Dental College held its fifteenth annual commencement at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium last night, the exercises being attended by a large audience. Twenty-three graduates of dentistry were ladies. The graduates, with the president of the college and faculty, occupied seats upon the platform. The usual programme of special music was dispensed with, but an orchestra contributed selections during the evening. The invocation was by S. T. Kirk, trustee of the college. Dr. J. E. Cravens followed with introductory remarks relative to the grades of the class. The chief address was delivered by Dr. A. W. Brayton, whose topic was "Medicine and Philosophy." Dr. Brayton indulged in considerable dry humor at the expense of the medical profession, and his remarks were heard with much interest and amusement. Dr. S. B. Brown, president of the college, conferred the dental degree and presented the diplomas. Dr. Brown prefaced this portion of the exercises with a few words of advice to the class that were exceedingly well timed and worthy the consideration of the ladies and gentlemen who heard them. Those who received the dental degree last night were: Miss Nannie Margason, Oakland, Ill.; Miss Maud Neff, Cambridge City, Ind.; D. A. House, Greenville, O.; I. M. Whittenberg, Vienna, Ill.; D. H. Oliver, jr., Indianapolis; A. E. Boyce, Tus-cola, Ill.; F. M. Hindman, Mount Carmel, Ill.; DeVolney Bower, Muncie, Ind.; Charles Whitted, Owensburg, Ind.; J. D. Gage, Wentworth, S. D.; S. N. Sellers, Indianapolis; F. A. Lange, Indianapolis; P. R. Mc-Neille, Olean, N. Y.; R. J. Russell, Clifty, Ind.; W. L. Spates, Los Angeles, Cal.; A F. Hubbard, Ashtabula, O.: L. W. Dailey, Bluffton, Ind.; Lew G. Gonzales, Crawfordsville, Ind.; J. D. Seibert, Lansing, Mich.; W. E. Hutchason, Indianapolis; Frank C. Todd, Attica, Ind.; Charles J. Staggs, Indianapolis; T. W. Potter, East

Bible Readers' Union. To-morrow afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., will speak in First Presbyterian Church on "How to Read the Bible," explaining the plans and purposes of the Bible Readers' Union. This is a new fraternity, one department of the American Society of Religious Education, and provides a systematic plan of daily Scripture reading by which the entire Bible is read topically once in three years. Although but six months old, the union has already a large number of members of all denomina tions, distributed in nineteen States and fifty-two cities. Indianapolis has nearly a hundred members.

was banqueted at the Commercial Club.

Annual Women's Missionary Meeting. The sixteenth annual meeting of the Women's Missionary Societies of the Presbytery of Indianapolis will be held Monday evening and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th, at Bloomington. Mrs. T. C. Day, of this city is president of the association. The following members will attend from this city: Mrs. F. F. McCrea, Mrs. J. W. Bradshaw, Mrs. A. B. Mitchell, Mrs. Henry Coe, Mrs. J. G. McDowell, Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. C. E. Dark, Mrs. D. Moore, Miss M. E. Clark Miss Alice Somerville, Miss Margaret Hamlton, Mrs. Vinson Carter, Mrs. Franklin Landers and Mrs. T. C. Day.

Dye House Robbed.

Thieves entered the dye house of E. B. Smith, Thursday night, and stole clothing valued at \$250. Entrance was gained through a transom. There was a bright light in the store and also on the street, but the thieves were seen by no one. Mr. Smith, on sizing up his loss, found that twenty-six coats and a dozen pair of trousers were missing. The police worked on the case the entire day, and late yesterday afternoon detective Thornton succeeded in locating Jesse Vineyard, colored, as one of the offenders. When arrested Vineyard had on a coat and a pair of trousers with Mr. Smith's mark on

Says His Father Ill-Treated Him. Yesterday a boy aged fourteen years named William McGeorge, asked for aid at the residence of Mrs. Fletcher, No. 252 Clifford avenue. He stated that he had run away from his home, near Lawrenceburg. this State, about two weeks ago because his father had ill-treated him. He had been to Chicago, and, on returning to this city, decided to remain here. Mrs. Fletcher, after giving him a good meal, sent him to Mrs. Buchanan, who placed him in the Children's Guardians' Home. Mrs. Buchanan will investigate his story.

Another Incendiary Blaze. Yesterday afternoon, about 2:30 o'clock the fire department was called on a still alarm to the residence of Charles Lilly, No. 600 North Tennessee street, by the burning of a shed. The damage was slight. The fire was of incendiary origin, this being the third attempt to burn the shed. A woman employed at the house saw a man of medium height, dressed in dark clothes, running from the shed immediately before the fire was discovered. He is, from the description, the same party seen just before the discovery of the two previous

Spiritualism Was the Cause. Jacob Sprow was arrested at Crawfordsville by Deputy United States Marshal Agnew yesterday for sending to Mrs. Johanna Neidtstadt, of that place, several obscene letters through the mail. Sprow was given a hearing yesterday afternoon before Inited States Commissioner Van Buren. who held him in \$200 bond, which he was not able to furnish. He was accordingly sent to jail. Sprow was in the Central Insane Hospital here at one time, and is supposed now to be crazy. Spiritualism is said to have driven him insane.

Building Permits. Building permits were issued yesterday as

Lena Koster, frame dwelling, 607 East New York street, \$1,113. Kate Ellis, repairs, 5 West Pratt street, \$175. J. C. Buchanan, frame house, Broadway, \$950. D. M. Parry repairs, 330 North Meridian street, \$1,400. P. Hughes, frame store room, Pendleton avenue, \$200. David H. Freeman, ad dition, 24 Iowa street, \$500. Thomas Madlen, addition, 705 North Illinois street, \$600. E. Wagoner, frame house, 10 Pleasant avenue, \$1,000. Mary Whalen, frame house, Elwood street, \$500.

The Tribe of Ben Hur.

A court of the Tribe of Ben-Hur was instituted last night in the hall over No. 30 Monument Place by Supreme Scribe F. L. Snyder and Supreme Keeper of Tribute E. tions for membership were presented. The Bride, past chief; Jesse Summers, chief; N. Brown, scribe. The other officers will be elected at the meeting next Friday night, when they will all be in-

Waiting for a Decision. Representatives of the Logansport Natural-gas Company were in the city yesterday in consultation with Miller, Winter & Elam in reference to the case against the company now pending in the Supreme Court. The question involved is the same that has been raised here concerning the right of the company to establish a sliding scale of charges, despite the existence of a city ordinance.

Fee and Salary Litigation. Circuit Court judges throughout the State seem to be declaring the fee and salary law unconstitutional as fast as it is brought before them. Judge Gillette, of the Lake Circuit Court, has decided the law unconstitutional as regards auditors, treasurers and recorders. Judge Wiley, of the Benton Circuit Court, has made a similar de-

cision. The cases will be appealed to the

Supreme Court.

The Farmers' Look Like Winners. The County Commissioners will to-day give their final answer to the petitions of the rival companies for a franchise for an electric road to Broad Ripple. The commissioners look more favorably upon the petition of the Farmers' company, because It is composed of home people.

Croup is prevented by the timely use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the mother's

A TREATY CRITICISED

Californians Object to the New Agreement with China.

Administration Circles Surprised at the Opposition-Chinese Registering Under the Geary Law.

a of Noted Horses

WASHINGTON, March 23. - Some surprise is manifested in administration circles at the opposition that has already developed to the new Chinese treaty. "The new treaty," said one who spoke for the State Department to-day, "is the outcome months of patient work and skillful negotiation, and it was hoped that the State Department had succeeded at last in settling in a manner that would be entirely satisfactory the question of regulating Chinese immigration. For nearly ten years this subject has been a source of trouble and the public has surely appreciated the danger to which the country has been exposed of a total severance of friendly relations with China, with the probabe loss of our valuable commercial relations with that country. The correspondence which has passed in that time between our State Department and the diplomatic representatives of the Chinese government, however, make this very clear, for the Chinese have used some very severe language in charging our government with a deliberate violation of the treaty, and the replies of our department have been rather weak in meeting the charge. So, in negotiating the treaty now before the Senate for ratification, the administration felt that it had achieved some very desirable results, for not only had it set at rest the morally sound complaint of the Chinese government, but it had at the same time preserved in the form of sacred treaty obligations all of the restrictive features of the existing Chinese restriction laws that, in the opinion of the department, were worthy of perpetuation. This result was secured with the entire approval of the Chinese government. There was a reasonable certainty also that the treaty would meet with the approval of the Senate, unless there had been a great change in public opinion with-After the exercises the graduating class | in the past few years, for it was framed on the lines of the treaty negotiated by Bayard in 1887, which had ceived the unqualified sanction of the Senate. It is felt that some of the criticisms which

have been passed upon the new treaty are unreasonable or else have been made under misconception of the exact scope of the instrument. Such, for instance, is said to be the complaint that the treaty opens the way to fraud in that it will permit Chinese who leave the United States with the express determination to return to sell their papers to other Chinese and thus keep up a stream of immigration. As a matter of fact the treaty clothes the collectors of customs at immigrant ports with the widest measure of discretion in that particular, and they may frame their regulations relative to indentification of Chinese returning to America with such completeness as to make absolutely impossible for any substitution to take place and thus insure the country against further immigration of Chinese. As to the objection that has been made to the treaty provision allowing the Chinese government to place similar restrictions as o certification, etc., upon the immigration f American laborers into China it is urged by the friends of the treaty that no great hardship will be worked, for in the first place it is doubtful whether the Chinese government ever will exercise the power t reserves in this particular, and in the second place there are probably not more than two score American laborers in al China at this time who would be affected even should the section be made operative. The Pacific coast delegation to Congress are eagerly discussing its terms, of which all the information they have is the reports published in the dispatches. Representative Geary, of California, the author of the Geary act, said that he expected to read the treaty carefully during the day Until then he would give no opinion on its effect on the Geary law and its general effect in admitting the Chinese. The other Democratic Congressmen from California were averse to expressing their views. The Republicans were very emphatic in con-

lemning the treaty. Representative Bowers, of California, said: "This treaty is a part of the general sympathy of the present administration with the Chinese. The theory of the Geary law was sharply restrictive and the the

ory of this treaty is to nullify the restric-Representative Hillborn, of California who was United States district attorney luring the first prosecution of Chinese un ter the original exclusion law, said of the new treaty: "The reported features of the new treaty providing that American laborers in China shall register is meaningless, as we have not more than fifty American laborers in that country. If there was to be any reciprocity it should have been in protecting Americans in China. Our people missionaries and others, take their lives in their hands when they go twenty miles into the interior. China will never grant us the same protection she asks for her people in this country. The proposed treaty will be a great shock to the Pacific States." Representative Maguine said: "In so far as the treaty in any way changes the present provisions for Chinese exclusion, which represent the result of twelve years' experience, I am opposed to it. I think that the treaty should unqualifiedly recognize and uphold all present laws on the subject of Chinese immigration. I can see no objection, however, to having China establish and maintain registration laws applying to our citizens in China similar n this country." said: "After battling for years for an ad-

to those we have applied to her citizens Representative Wilson, of Washington, equate restrictive law, the present pro-Chinese and pro-British administration has overridden the law and has not only gone into the business of aiding the Chinese to invade my State, but also has made contracts with British coal firms across the border from my State and in competition with our people. It is part of the general policy favoring the Chinese.' Representative Ellis, of Oregon, said: The reported abandonment of photographic identification will take away one of I ferred to. the vital means of restriction. Until the full text of the treaty is at hand it will be difficult to form an opinion of it, but if it in any way limits the present restrictions. or makes Chinese immigration easier, it will be a serious blow to the people of the

Pacific coast." CHINESE ARE REGRISTERING. Table Showing the Number Who

Have Obeyed the New Law. WASHINGTON, March 23.-About March the Commissioner of Internal Revenue sent a circular letter to each of the sixtythree internal revenue collectors in the United States, directing them to report at once the number of Chinamen in their districts who had applied to register under the act of May 5, 1892, as amended by the act of Nov. 3, 1893, and whether there would be a general compliance with the laws. About fifty collectors have already replied, and, with the exception of one collector, who does not answer the last question, all of the reports state that the Chinese are dis-C. Voris, of Crawfordsville. Over fifty peti- posed to register as the laws direct. In the subjoined table the first column of figures following officers were elected: Charles H. | gives the number of Chinese, according to the census of 1890 (the best data obtainable). in the several States and Territories where reports have been made, and the second column the number already registered:

Alabama	48	
California	2,472	
Colorado	1,398	- 11
Connecticut	272	
Georgia	108	
Illinois	740	
Indiana		
Iowa	64	
Kansas	93	
Kentucky	28	
Louisiana	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Maryland	189	
Massachusetts	984	
Michigan	120	
Minnesota	94	
Missouri	409	
New Hampshire	58	
New Jersey	608	
New Mexico	368	
New - York		
Ohio	184	
Pennsylvania	1,146	
Tennessee	- 51	
Texas	710	
Virginia	55	
West Virginia	15	
Wisconsin	119	
	-	

Loss Under the Seigniorage Bill.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.) When "seigniorage" is mentioned in the operations of the mints it means the profit of the government upon the builion deposited by private owners for coinage. The between the bullion which the owner delivers and the coins which he receives is the "seigniorage," or the profit of the government, which is devoted to the ver bullion delivered by private owners for | their magnitude,

coinage, but of the bullion purchased under notes now in the hands of the people. Instead of being a "seigniorage" or a profit, this bullion represents a considerable loss to the government. The government has paid an average of 92 cents an ounce for the bar silver now in the treasury, upon which nearly \$153,000,000 of treasury notes are in circulation. The present price of silver is 59.5 cents per ounce. So far, then, from an estimated profit or "seigniorage" of \$55,000,000 which is assumed in the Bland bill the government would sustain an actual loss of upward of \$46,000,000 if the bill should become a law. Could there be a more gross abuse of language than to call this a "seigniorage" or a more palpable financial swindle than to capitalize this silver vacuum and issue upon it \$55,-000,000 of paper currency? The utterly false and deceptive character of the measure sufficiently condemns it without regard to the mischievous consequences which it threatens to the public credit.

BOMB THROWER CONFESSES.

He Had an Insane Desire to Imitate the Outrages of Paris Anarchists.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 23 .- Four recent attempts to burn the large hardware establishment of George M. Steinman & Co., of this city, led to an investigation which has resulted in the detection of the author of the late dynamite outrages here. The culprit is a young man named Charles Rawn, belonging to one of the leading families of this city, whose sole incentive seems to have been an insane desire to destroy. Yesterday Rawn was confronted with the evidence collected by Steinman relative to the attempts to burn the store, when he made a full confession, stating that he had also committed the dynamite outrages. The first bomb did not explode; the second one badly injured the Cherrystreet bridge over the Pennsylvania road, and the third was exploded on the portico of Dr. Baker's residence, doing considerable damage and going off just as one person had passed within a foot of it and others were within several feet approaching it. The night Rawn exploded the last bomb he had first been at the opera house and carried the bomb with him. It is said to-day that his friends sent him away last night, which is probably true, as no trace of him can be found to-day. His friends claim that his mind is affected, and that by reading accounts of the outrages in Paris he acquired an insane desire to imitate them On Saturday night of last week Rawn made a desperate attempt to blow up Steinmann's store by placing in the cellar a lot of gunpowder surrounded by a quansive was divided into two piles connected by a train of the same material. From the latter a fuse led to a lighted candle so ar-

RAN INTO FIELDS OF ICE.

ranged as to ignite the fuse and set fire to

the powder a short time after the usual

Experience of the Steamer Bremerhaven While Crossing the Atlantic. NEW YORK, March 23.-The German tramp steamship Bremerhaven, which left Rotterdam March 6, arrived here to-day. She was somewhat damaged from having come in contact with ice fields and stormy weather. On March 10 she lost one of the blades of her propeller. Seven days later she ran into a field of ice. An hour later she narrowly escaped an iceberg; it was eight hundred feet high. When the fog lifted the ice extended twenty miles in every direction. The bow plates were damaged.

Movements of Steamers.

LIZARD, March 23.-Passed: Veendam, for New York; Edam, from New York. LIVERPOOL, March 23.-Arrived: Britannic and Tauric, from New York. NEW YORK, March 23 .- Arrived: Stuttgart and Aller, from Bremen. PRAWLE POINT, March 23,-Passed: Amsterdam, for New York. BREMEN, March 23.-Arrived: Trave, GLASGOW, March 23.-Arrived: Scotia, from New York.

The Stump's Secret. The old, old stump, in the old cornfield-Think not that its day is done; Though rough and tough, it is still well

And busy from sun to sun. For the candidate mounts it and lets you know Just what he is running for: And the stump knows well what he has to For it hid him during the war!

-Atlanta Constitution.

WEALTH FOR SCHOOLS. What Rich Americans Have Given to Institutions of Learning.

S. P. Cadman, in the Chautauquan. In 1847 Abbott Lawrence gave \$50,000 to Harvard, and it was then said to be the largest amount ever given at one time during the lifetime of the donor to any publie institution in America. The reconstruction period, so fitly consummated at Chicago last year, is a marked epoch for coilege endowments. Between the years of 1869 and 1882 the colleges of this country gained in wealth an amount larger than their entire valuation in 1859. More than \$50,090,000 were bestowed in these twenty-two years upon our educational establishments, and \$35,000,000 of this amount was donated in the ten years between 1870-80. Johns Hopkins endowed with \$3,000,000 the university bearing his name, Mrs. Valerie G. Stone, of Massachusetts, distributed more than \$1 .-000,000 among various institutions of learning. Asa Packer founded Lehigh University, and Ezra Cornell the university at Ithaca, N. Y., which bears his name. The names of Matthew Vassar, Sophia Smith and Henry F. Durant demand more than a passing mention. Each of these pioneers in the cause of higher education for women made their beliefs permanent by founding female colleges, and Henry W. Sage provided for the special instruction for women in Cornell University. But the ideas of generosity have widened with the process of suns, and the last ten years have witnessed a far more liberal endowment of educational centers than the period just re-Mr. Rockefeller's original offer of \$600,000

toward the resuscitation of the defunct Chicago University was made in 1886, and the total sum he, chiefly, and others in amounts, since bestowed, is more than \$7,-000,000. Mr. C. T. Yerkes gave \$500,000 for the observatory and telescope. Mr. Marshall Field gave the university lands, and another \$500,000 was bequeathed from the estate of William B. Ogden for the School of Science, the Reynolds estate adding \$250, 000 more. Here, then, and at Palo Alto also, is a university practically made to order. Senator Stanford's gifts to Palo Alto amount to more than \$10,000,000. By the gigantic power of wealth, wisely used, he has created the Oxford or Yale of the West upon his fruit ranch. The quiet man of affairs has put all future civilization under bonds of obligation to him for his singularly noble achievement, the phenomenal gift of all giving. Mr. James J. Hill, of St. Paul, has given \$1,000,000 for the erection of a Roman theological seminary beneath the superintendence of his friend, Archbishop Ireland. Mr. J. S. Pillsbury presented the city of Minneapolis with \$150,000 for a science hall in its university. Mr. George A Pillsbury gave another \$150,000 toward the Pillsbury Academy. Mr. James Lick provided the observatory, with its mammoth telescope, situated at Mount Hamilton, Cal., and named in honor of the donor. Dr. Coggswell bestowed \$1,000,000 for the San Francisco Polytechnic School. Miss Mary E. Garrett's check for \$350,000 was recently handed to the trustees of Johns Hopkins to complete the sum necessary to open to women the medical department of that university. The Girard College at Philadelphia has been too long before the American public to

need any special introduction here. It cost nearly \$2,000,000 to found this institution. The Drexel Institute is the latest descendant of Girard, and perhaps it is the best and wisest of Philadelphia's philanthropies. The various departments of Pennsylvania University owe a great deal of their existence and efficiency to prominent Philadelphians. Mr. Lenning, for example, gave \$750,000 to the scientific school, and the late Mr. George Pepper left more than \$1,000,000 to the schools and charities of the city. The Western Reserve University has founded a medical college with \$250,000 given for that purpose by Mr. J. L. Wood, of Cleveland, O. William F. Clark followed with \$100,000 for the Woman's College of the same institution. The Cincinnati University was the gift of Mr. McMicken, who bequeathed almost \$1,000,000 for its support. Mr. Armour has given his institute to Chicago, a worthy peer of the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn and the Cooper Union in New York. Mr. Armour's gift will cost him about \$3,000,000 by the time it completes the founder's purposes. Bishop Hurst's scheme for a national university at Washington is well under way. A donation of \$100,000 is just reported. It should be observed that the monetary estimate of these numberless endowments is only a partial one; the contagion of generosity has caused a leading offer, such as Mr. Rockefeller to Chicago, to become the precursor of far greater sums. The timeliness, the healthy spirit, maintenance of the mints. But in the Bland | the sanity of view which has prompted seigniorage bill there is no question of sil- such donations is even more admirable than



After reading the following letters can any | ished. When I commenced the use of your one longer doubt that a trustworthy remody for that terribly fatal malady, consumption, has at last been found? If these letters had been written by your best known and most esteemed neighbors they could be no more worthy of your confidence than they now are, coming, as they do, from well known, intelligent and trustworthy citizens, who, in their several neighborhoods, enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of all who

was very low with a cough and at times | ereign remedy. While it promptly cures the spit up much blood. I was not able to do severest coughs, it strengthens the system the least work, but most of the time was in | and purifies the blood. bed. I was all run-down, very weak, my head was dizzy and I was extremely despon- fat people more corpulent, but for thin, pale, dent. The first bottle I took did not seem | puny children, as well as for adults reduced to do me much good, but I had faith in it and continued using it until I had taken flesh-builder known to medical science. fifteen bottles and now I do not look nor Nasty cod liver oil and its "emulsions," are feel like the same man I was one year ago. | not to be compared with it in efficacy. It People are astonished and say, well, last rapidly builds up the system, and increases year this time I would not have thought the solid flesh and weight of those reduced that you would be living now.' I can thank- below the usual standard of health by fully say I am entirely cured of a disease which, but for your wonderful 'Discovery would have resulted in my death."

Even when the predisposition to consumption is inherited, it may be cured, as verified by the following from a most truthful and when you feel "run-down" and "used-up" much respected Canadian lady, Mrs. Thomas | the best thing in the world is Dr. Pierce's Vansicklin, of Brighton, Ont. She writes: Golden Medical Discovery. It promotes all "I have long felt it my duty to acknowledge | the bodily functions, rouses every organ into to you what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets' have done for me. They almost raised me from | invigorates the entire system. the grave. I had three brothers and one | A Treatise on Consumption, giving numersister die of consumption and I was ous testimonials with phototype, or half-tone, speedily following after them. I had severe portraits of those cured, numerous refercough, pain, copious expectoration and other | ences, also containing successful Home Treatalarming symptoms and my friends all ment for chronic nasal catarrh, bronchitis, thought I had but a few months to live. At asthma, and kindred diseases, will be mailed that time I was persuaded to try the 'Golden by the World's Dispensary Medical Associa-Medical Discovery' and the first bottle | tion of Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of six cents acted like magic. Of course, I continued on with the medicine and as a result I gained Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1,000 pages, rapidly in strength. My friends were aston- | 300 illustrations, mailed for \$1.50.

medicines, six years ago, I weighed but 120 pounds and was sinking rapidly. I now weigh 135, and my health continues perfect,"

mro. Thos. Vauscekling

"Golden Medical Discovery" cures con-sumption (which is scrofula of the lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorat-K. C. McLin, Esc., of Kempsville, Princess
Anne Co., Va., whose portrait heads this article, writes: "When I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I was very low with a cough and of times."

While it properties. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, nasal catarrh, bronchitis, severe coughs, asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovered with a cough and of times. "Golden Medical Discovery" does not make

in flesh, from any cause, it is the greatest "wasting diseases."

To brace up the entire system after the grip, pneumonia, fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases; to build up needed flesh healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses, repairs, and

DIVORCE DINNER PARTIES. Remarkable Social Developments and Some Astounding Suggestions.

Paris Letter in London Truth. Divorce dinner parties have been frequent this season. The cards of invitation mention that they (the persons to whom they are addressed) are asked to celebrate the happy liberation of the person sending them from an unsuitable marriage. A regular formula has sprung up which may be safely adopted. It is not thought good taste for a man who has come out of the Divorce Court with the honors of war to call his friends of both sexes to rejoice with him on the event. All that is tolerated is a private dinner. But ladies may rejoice as much as they please. The most straitlaced and orthodox persons see no harm in going to a divorce dinner if the inviting lady mentions in a foot note of the card that she is suing for a religious divorce at Rome, and has every reason to expect that her suit will succeed. This only means that she does not object, for respectability's sake, to pay 60,000 francs to the Congregation of Rites. The court of Rome allows thirteen pleas for divorce. The most usual one now for women of rank and fortune to plead is not having really consented to be married in the church. Lady Mary Hamilton urged this plea when she wanted to get rid of the Prince of Monaco and marry Count Festetics. The divorcee now resumes her family name, and usage will soon authorize her in borrowing her family title. Thus the ci-devant Comtesse Fleury, daughter-in-law of General Fleury, the late Emperor's Master of the Horse, calls herself Baroness Deslandes, her father having been a financial baron. She gave a linner the other day to celebrate her happy leliverance from the Comte Fleury, and had at it the Princess de Polignac (daughter of | and scalp successfully treated. Book free. the so-called Duchesse de Camposelice, a divorcee who has married again), the Princess | days, 10 to 1. Call or address the BOSTON lean Bonaparte and different artists and | ELECTROLYSIS COMPANY, Circle Park, authors. The Baroness was educated with the late Queen Mercedes at the Convent of the Assumption. She goes in the Art-liberty the soul of art), and having applied Rome for a religious divorce, does not intend to break with the church. The divorce law is killing society. woman with a husband worth keeping can now endure the idea of letting another per-

son of her sex who is at all attractive speak to him. Enterprising and dowerless drls marry any one at all who can introduce them to rich men from among whom they can, after skillful management and intrigue, secure husbands. A girl with a great fortune is pretty certain after marriage to get discontented with her matrimonial lot and to look out for some one who suits her fancy better. There can be no peace or nuletness under such circumstances. The divorce suit is often preceded by an engagement. Curiously enough, French widows are not inclined to marry a second time; but the divorcee is nearly always in haste to remarry. When children are young they do not object to this. The daughter of M. Barbe, the Minister, who received 500,000 francs from the Panama company, repudiated her husband to take another. When her little son heard of her second engagement he clapped his hands for joy and cried: 'How delightful. I shall now have two papas instead of one to bring me cakes and take me to the circus." Given the French character, divorce made easy seems to me

CLASSICAL REVOLUTIONISTS. Love of Classical Precedent in the

French Revolutionary Leaders. Mr. John G. Alger says in his recentlypublished "Glimpses of the French Revoution" that a very noticeable feature of the revolutionary leaders was their admiration for the classical writers and their imitation of the Roman people. speeches and writings of the times were full of allusions to and similes drawn from the poets and philosophers of antiquity. Says Mr. Alger on this point: "Some of the revolutionists not merely quoted the Romans, but imitated them, Claviere killed himself on the eve of his trial; Valaze stabbed himself in the dock; Condorcet, Buzot, Barbarqux and Roland also committed suicide. Vergniaud had intended to do likewise, but at the last moment changed his purpose. Chabot at-tempted suicide. Madame Roland, who at twelve years of age regretted not being a Spartan or a Roman, had to be dissuaded from poisoning herself before trial, one reason, it is but fair to add, being that her property would thus have been saved for her daughter from confiscation. Charlotte Corday, in stabbing Marat, was manifestly acting under classical recollections. She took her favorite Plutarch with her on her fourney to Paris, and she hoped to stab Marat in the convention and be torn to pieces-but possibly to be applauded-by his fellow-deputies. She counted on meeting Brutus and other ancients in the E ,sian fields. One regrets the theatrical tone which some may attribute to her collateral descent from Corneille. When arrested she applied to the committee of public safety for leave to have her portrait taken, as a bequest to her native department. At hir trial, noticing that an artist, Hauer, was sketching her, she turned her head toward him that he might have a better view, and she obtained permission to give him a two hours' sitting in her cell while waiting for the tumbril. She suggested corrections in his sketch, and begged him to send a replica to her father. She presented him also with a lock of her hair. The revolu- for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs and tionists, indeed, were too self-conscious." Throat Troubles. Sold only in boxes

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Another way in which the "friends of liberty" showed their admiration for the writers of antiquity was by changing their names for those of their favorite Roman heroes or heroines. This copying of the names and even the customs of ancient Greece and Rome must have led to some

very strange incongruities; 'Even the rooms in the Paris prisons were inscribed Cincinnatus, Brutus, Socrates, etc., sometimes also Marat, which was peculiarly appropriate, until, in June, 1794, Payan urged on the municipality that the shades of these great men would be inlignant at seeing the cells of conspirators called by their names. Thereupon the inscriptions were effaced. Civic dinners, in imitation of Sparta, also became common in Paris a few weeks before Robespierre's fall. People had tables spread outside their houses in the street, and had their servants sit down to partake with them. A man would be heard haughtily ordering his servant on the staircase, and coming out to dinner would have that servant sit beside him and drink his health. A fashionable lady would say, 'Look how I love equality; I dine publicly with my servants." This innovation, denounced by some as an intrigue of the Hebertists, by others as an aristocratic device for lulling patriotic suspicions, was, however, very short-lived."

Her Opinion of It.

Detroit Free Press. "Once when I was in one of my back countles," said a Tennessee Congressman, I stopped at a small hotel where I was an object of curiosity to a couple of natives, evidently man and wife. I was sitting out on a little porch in front of the house reading a newspaper, and they were watching me as if I were some kind of a new creation, but I tried to remain unconscious of it behind my paper. Finally they began to talk. "'Who d' you reckon he is?" queried the woman in a half whisper. "'Dunno; sposin' I ax him?" he ventured quite as curious as she was. 'You dasn't,' she said in a tone implying that she hoped he would, and he did, and I told him I was the Congressman

'Guess who?' he said. "'Some kinder drummer er other,' she replied, peeping at me cautiously. "The man shook his head,

from that district. He went back to her

'He ain't no preacher, I'm shore,' she said, 'but he might be a sewin' machine agent 'No, he ain't,' said the man; 'he's the Congressman frum this deestrick; that's "'Did he tell you so?" she asked incredulously.

"'My,' she exclaimed, 'I wouldn't a' thought it. It's bad enough to be one without goin' 'round tellin' everybody.'

A Matter of Doubt.

New York Commercial Advertiser. It seems to be the toss of a copper whether the President signs the seignlorage bill or vetoes it. His knowledge of finance probably equals his familiarity with turiff, about which he confessed that he did not

know a blank thing. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" Are widely known as an admirable remedy